

ATTITUDE AND RESOURCES OF THE YOUNGER REPUBLICS.

If Mr. Walsh did not make the remarks here attributed to him, ample time has been afforded for him to correct the statement. He has not done so and I shall therefore assume that his language has been correctly reported.

MARCH, 1850.—The treaty negotiated by you with Nicaragua having met the approbation of the President, has been sent to the Senate, as has also the treaty negotiated by you with San Salvador.

MAY, 1850.—Your conduct in the negotiation of the treaty with Nicaragua, which was the great business of your mission, has been highly approved by your govern-

In respect to another allegation which has recently been revived, that during my stay in Central America I provoked a controversy with Costa Rica, I have nothing to say, except that it was drawn out of me by my own friends, who were anxious to prevent the Government and agents to place that State under the protection of Great Britain, preliminary, probably, to its ultimate organization as a dependency, and then as a colony, of the British crown. It is notorious that every attempt was made, and the honor of my country was my only motive, to put to rest the controversy by every means in my power. Events soon led to a correspondence, in which the reasons upon our part for opposing the mediated step were distinctly put forward—all centering on the Monroe principle, as I have already said. The substance of this letter was extensively published in Central America at the time, and issued in pamphlet form by the governments both of Nicaragua and San Salvador, as a testimonial of their adherence to the principles which I set forth. I cannot suppose that any man violating any of the principles of the American republicanism, which constitutes "the head and front of my offending," as respects Costa Rica.

I now come to matters of more importance, on which it is my desire to speak with the seriousness and earnestness which their importance demands, and in a spirit as friendly as the relations which ex-

It is not, therefore, without surprise that my government has again been asked to place the government of Costa Rica to place that republic under the protection of a foreign monarchical power, but also to concede a portion of its territorial rights to the same power, and to recognize as the legitimate ruler of the country an appointed chief of a savage tribe, whose claims to a national existence are as contemptible as the means which have been taken to sustain them are unwarrantable. This intimation, I deem it my duty to express my complete disapproval of, by reason of the present circumstances, which entitle it to more consideration than the rumor so explicitly contradicted. Mr. Molina, if, sir, the government of Costa Rica is to be placed under the protection of a foreign power, its future glory, and the happiness of her people, attached as they are to the principles and policy of republicanism, as to adopt so extraordinary a measure. It is but due to the fraternity of republicans standing in the same cause, to state that the rights, interests and sentiments she would thereby contravene and disregard, that she should duly apprise them of her intentions.

But, sir, I cannot for a moment believe that any such course would be adopted by the government of Costa Rica, irrespective of its principles, is far too good to know that such a step would be sure to

could not possibly be established.

system, and one tending strongly towards aristocraticism. The government was all that appeared on the political stage. Then the popular enthusiasm fell to its old ground, the masses began to murmur, the press undertook the defence of liberal institutions, and the opposition denounced the want of faith of the headmen of the government, in neglecting to fulfil his duties, and for commencing to discharge his executive duties with a general ministry, while the cabinet members were engaged in their own business which had nothing to do with theirs.

of the country. With respect to the exterior, we have seen the Flores attempt fail, beaten back with courage by the republican nationality. We have seen the governments of New Granada and Venezuela, Flores and his vandal companions return to Peru, routed, but find there no reception; the Peruvian government, having had time to prepare and take by the hand the national army, and propose to give them an asylum on the national territory. They are obliged to wander in exile. Ecuador then demands satisfaction, through a minister accredited for that purpose, and the negotiations which has already begun, promises a termination for the injured nation. We do not know the position assumed in this matter by New Granada; for this country, too, has received injuries, and, on the other hand has for a long time past been vainly requiring, in the name of the Colombian State, the restoration of the rights of the Peruvian territory. We have seen the latter's fraternal aid to enable the former to recover its independence, and to establish the republic. Our government having a minister in Peru, and the

ever, is another great object of international settlement for the Echenique administration, and caused great alarm at Lima, at the time of the departure of the steamer. There is nothing in Chili, on the other hand, that can inspire the neighboring country with

upon property and business, and dependent upon the will of the despotic and selfish few. We all unite, once, patricians and plebeians, to shake off the Spanish yoke; and we ought now, like brothers, formed by nature for the enjoyment of the rights of man, to unite to form a new and free political body, one compact whole, and thereby follow the dictates of religion, of philosophy, of reason and of justice. This is the Colombian spirit, this is the true *Sucre*, American tendency, though this spirit is not yet fully developed here. It is not without error, or by the unworthy efforts of a fraction of society.

But to return to Peru. With patriotic satisfaction we have heard it stated by some of the frequent passengers across the ocean, that the Government of the General Echeñique is devoted to the interests of his country, and entertains liberal ideas. The difficulties and disadvantages attendant upon his administration, are attributed to the ministers with whom he is surrounded. It is said that the Government has heard that the evil proceeded from the head of the Peruvian political body, but it seems that this is not precisely the case. The selection of Messrs Herrera, Osma and Mendiburn, as ministers, was a mistake, and the Government of the General Echeñique towards these his fellow countrymen, who labored assiduously in his behalf at the time of the Presidential election. It seems that even he did not imagine

the stand and occupy the position which ought to be hers, and thereby answer the hopes of every friend of liberty and the happiness of South America.

such material element of prosperity, has led us to ask: Is chance the nature of our population? But the Mexican people are docile—sprung from a generous race, it has in its germ the principles of great actions; and, notwithstanding on this, far from progressing we stagnate, and our moral and material resources are sterile, and remain without application just as the fertility of our uncultivated fields; and, as in them, the weed of discord has grown up among us, and the voracious plant covers the place of the use-

their religious opinions, and who came to establish themselves in the immense and fertile solitudes of the new world, to seek their own bread by the cultivation of the soil. They were men of a sturdy and robust frame, formed more than agricultural and commercial, and enterprising and active; was laborious and persevering—because its founders could not live without these qualities. Separated, and delivered over to their own resources, they were obliged to rely on their own strength; each other energetically, and among themselves a spirit of fraternity was developed, which multiplied without confounding individual strength. Separated from the bosom of the Catholic church by their Protestant doctrines, they grew up imbued with the idea of the rights of man, and the rejection of the dogma of the superiority of private reasoning; hence their sentiment of exalted and haughty independence. Separated lastly by many leagues from their metropolis, they were accustomed to depend upon themselves, and without assistance, or any generous aid from the mother country, they considered themselves as a new nation, derived on which they considered the right of emancipation necessary, and without any change or modification the sentiment of their laboriousness made them then great, their position made them independent, and

not be agricultural nor active when it dwells on a soil so fruitful, where with little labor a great harvest is obtained; it could not be a persevering and active population when its rich metalliferous

tion; if our divided races do not lend a mutual aid to each other—have not among them a spirit of common fraternity—let us manage to elude the temptations of the passions, and to oppose to hate to proclaim in theory that which afterward may falsify. In conclusion, if our people have sprung up and increased under the belief of religious unity, let us fortify in them that religious and Christian unity, which is the basis of all our strength; let our belief be a common bond which enfances our divisions; let it give us the spirit of fraternity and of equality, of vigor of constancy, and of civilization, which are the noblest and the most useful of all the virtues and the most eloquent of all words. At present we reckon thirty years of democratic hopes passed. During that period—as a sick man whose illness is not attacked at the root—our wounds have been treated with the most delicate and delicate remedies, but are now on the eve of complete dissolution. Great sorrows and most grave national dangers we have suffered in the course of that time, and, nevertheless, we have not succeeded in uniting ourselves, even at the expense of the most violent and the most violent opposition, which demolished some States, affected others; and whilst some exhausted all their sacrifices, others have done nothing in favor of those who

ment has recognized sometimes, in the chambers, the right of insurrection as logical and necessary, since if the people is the only sovereign, and it suits

already recognized the right of the people to depose their governors. The ministry will say that this deduction is absurd; but nevertheless the consequence could not be more exact, and if it creates embarrassment, it is the fault of the principles which rule us, and of the unsustainable system which the government professes, and which it cannot maintain.

Indeed, to the reflections which we have already adduced, it is necessary to add, that the inevitable consequences of a system unfitted to our people have

The Separation of the Mexican States.
[From the Universal of Mexico.]

What will be the result if the States separate from their common center, and lose the life of the Mexican nation. This is almost self-evident, because that society must disappear which divides itself up into many societies, and because, thus divided, they will all fall into the hands of the nation covetous of their wealth. The result of this course we have already touched upon, as, to effect that result, nothing is necessary save that the States which have raised the revolutionary standard, should become convinced that they can live separated from the common center, the union which, though erroneous, will none the less produce its natural effects.

It is incumbent upon all honorable men—upon all true Mexicans who set some store by the glory and future of their country—to work unremittingly to avoid the result, which, as we have already said, would be the disintegration of the nation; and should sacrifices be necessary to attain this result, no high-minded citizen of the country would hesitate before

nothing but evil for many years, may suggest the idea of severing the bonds uniting them to it. But they completely lose sight of the fact that the evils proceeding from that centre have been accidental and that they may be converted into advantages at

treasure guarded in a house with a thousand doors, all open to the covetousness of highwaymen.

Well, then, (to carry on the comparison still farther,) how can the highway of the treasures of the earth be divided among themselves—if, besides the resources which they can depend upon as their own, the enemy should find one still more potent in this division, how much more easy will it be for them to take it, than if they had no other resource than the taken? They will, then, surely require no very strenuous efforts to take possession of the much coveted treasure: they will have but to wait awhile, and the covetousness of their own kind will have flung it out of the windows.

To speak more clearly, the United States of North America have ever coveted the riches of our soil, and, to satisfy their desires, they have kindled and kept up the flame of our discord. To effect this, they invited us to a contest, and, when we refused to yield to their own, fully aware all the while that what was with them an element of prosperity, must be with us a germ of ruin. They divided not only the people, but also the spirit of the people, and thus made the citizens of the United States, when this division had left the country without force to defend itself, they carried into effect the most scandalous invasion, and despoiled it of one-half its territory.

projects threatened the country; they feared that a conservative policy endangered liberty; and to fly hypo-

fortunate idea should occur that to live they do not depend upon their union with one another or without our system and our aid will then have no effect. The finishing stroke to their work of perdition is put in the United States will have obtained the object of their intrigues, and Mexico will at length be blotted out from the catalogue of nations.

However painful it may be to indulge in these reflections, we cannot forego them, for they are, in fact, the only ones which will lead to any salutary result.

Spain-Hispania it undoubtedly will be to examine the history of this country with, in the first place, a quarter of a century ago reduced to a painful and extremity a nation called to be the greatest, wealthiest, and most powerful of this continent. It will say if this calamity was not brought on in such great measure by the vices of the so-called refinement of the nation, by the luxury, the dissipation, the corruption, and the honor of its ancestors, for foreign customs and systems—for perille refinements; that as, after having become bloated with vanity, scorned as absurd, the principles, the ideas, the traditions, and the elements of government which it founded, it was established on separating from the mother country.

A country where magnanimous and generous sentiments have made way for the exigencies of sordid interests, even though it may possess a flattering exterior appearance, as the case with Mexico, must be unavailing to meet with the necessities of the many of the individuals rise into property and in poverty, while the nation is gradually disappearing in Epidemics, want, civil wars even, may overturn nations, but do not destroy them; they may lessen their numbers, but they will not destroy them.

passed, impoverished and debilitated, into the hands of the Mahometans; thus it was that the vast Roman empire fell beneath the axe of the northern barbarians who imposed on old Europe their customs and their legislation.

Mexico's other hope of salvation lies, we think, in the fact, notable indeed, that in the midst of this chaotic and anarchic situation, the Government is still founded on the most abused pretext, the idea of dissolving the national unity has not yet been broached. The States do not pretend to become independent of the Empire, nor the Church to these prominent elements of the nation. The only thing that has happened is that the blind provincialism which has caused so much injury in Central America. Neither Puebla, nor Vera Cruz, nor any other of the principal communities of this republic, that we are aware of, looks for the Government to be dissolved, nor does it consider its interests and those of the capital opposed to or conflicting with one another; and we doubt not that this powerful element of unity, strengthened by adequate institutions, will be a powerful auxiliary in the work of the regeneration of the country.

In some papers which we lately received, we saw the suggestion made, as a resource, of calling General Santa Anna to the dictatorship; but this measure, which is a desperate expedient, and, in any case, appears to us insufficient, in view of the gravity of the evil. On the other hand, a simultaneous restoration would call into action a variety of passions and interests, which is by no means the best

wondered at, I, when we refer, as we frequently do, to the affairs of that country, we frankly state our views, both as concerns her unhappy situation at

half a century she would be either republican or Cossack, and it appears to us to-day, that she will be neither of those two things. But how delineate or conceive the destinies of America? In its present political condition, its immense territories resemble the *tabulae* of Europe in the time of Charlemagne. They are imperfectly settled by a diverse population, barbarous tribes, degenerate races, growing associations, and great cities. From the North to the South, everything in the country appears to be still in pro-

nally hoped; and, in truth, it would be difficult to say in what respect the matadores of Buenos Ayres excel the savage natives of Patagonia.

The enormous empire of Brazil, which is governed by a monarch whose continent is absorbed by the enormous empire of Brazil—Brazil possessing a legitimate dynasty, an ancient title, an established government and a respectable population—by its right and liberal treatment of the colored races it has neutralized the worst of all the elements of discord and dissension which it shows in its policy and administrative power. But there is little energy in the Brazilian character. They certainly are not given to conquest—they are on the whole a race which promises duration, and which is scattered over so vast an extent of a boundless territory nominally their own.

We see, therefore, three great divisions in America—English-America, America par excellence, and Brazil. These last, notwithstanding the acquisition of Texas, the last ten years have doubled its territory, and is not yet large enough to cover the United States. The second is the French Republic, and yet already this extraordinary State looks forward to universal dominion, and extends its views

and commerce of the United States to the western hemisphere and to the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific ocean. The pompous language in which the object of the society has been described, in its public ceremonials, is fitter to excite ridicule than interest.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.—The *Lehigh Register* says:—The proposed establishment of a new railroad route from New York to Washington city, by way of Easton, to Allentown, Reading, Columbia, and Baltimore, has been the subject of much discussion in this State, and along the proposed route; in fact, it has aroused the people to action, and petitions are already in circulation for signatures, praying the Pennsylvania legislature to grant a charter. The *Register* trusts that their readers will join those of the Lehigh, Berks, Lancaster, York, and Adams, will give the matter their utmost attention, in order to carry the project through the Legislature.